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## A DYNAMIC CONTROLLER FOR ACTIVE-MATRIX DISPLAYS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved method for  
5 controlling active-matrix displays, in particular, a method employing feedback  
signals to correct input data and improve the display quality.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Active-matrix light emitting displays include drive electronics  
10 associated with each light emitting pixel for controlling the light output of the  
pixels. Active-matrix emissive display devices suffer from a number of  
difficulties. For example, as the emissive materials in the light emitters age, the  
materials change so that the light output from the light emitters will also change.  
In addition, it is problematic to manufacture such display devices and maintain a  
15 consistent uniformity across the entire display due to process control difficulties.  
Moreover, the materials employed in active-matrix emissive display devices  
change from one generation to the next, and the cost of creating a custom  
controller for each generation of material add significantly to the cost of the  
display devices.

20 The use of smart controllers capable of controlling a variety of  
similar devices and incorporating programmable elements is known. For  
example, US Patent 6,100,879 issued August 8, 2000 to DaCosta discloses a  
system for controlling an active-matrix display using a smart controller with a  
programmable register on board. The approach proposed by DaCosta does not  
25 compensate for changes in the light output of the display over time, thus the  
problems noted above still exist.

There is a need, therefore, for a controller that overcomes the  
problems noted above.

### 30 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This need is met according to the present invention by providing a  
dynamic controller for a light emitting active-matrix display, the display being

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Fig. 2 is a diagram of an active-matrix display having a dynamic controller having additional intermediate storage device options.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a system for the correction of image pixel output in an active-matrix, emissive display. The system relies upon a feedback signal generated by a sensor on the display device. This feedback signal is used to  
5 adjust the display output. The controller of the present invention is referred to as a dynamic controller because the adjustments applied by the controller change over time as the characteristics of the display device change.

A dynamic active-matrix controller **8** according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 1. Referring to Fig. 1, conventional address and data  
10 lines **10** and **12** are used to address the individual light emitting elements that make up the pixels in an active-matrix display **14** to specify the amount of light to be emitted by each pixel, respectively. For a color display, the address lines **10** can address color subpixels in each pixel separately or together. The data signals are encoded as code values which specify the level of light output desired from the  
15 pixels. According to the present invention, the code values are corrected to accommodate changes in the output characteristics of the display device using a code-value corrector **18**. The corrected code values **26** are presented to the active-matrix display device **14** which emits light in response. The light output from the display device is detected by a photosensor **15** to provide a feedback signal **42**.  
20 This feedback signal **42** is converted by a feedback signal converter **46** to a converted feedback signal **44** having the same form as the code value data signals **12**. An update calculator **48** combines the code value data signals **12**, the converted feedback signal **44** and the corrected code value **26** to create an updated corrected code value **49**. This updated corrected code value **49** is supplied to and  
25 stored in the code-value corrector **18**.

The controller **8** can include one or more photosensors **15** that can be associated with individual light emitting elements, with groups of elements, or with representative light emitting elements **17** that are provided on the display, but are not visible as a part of the display. The code-value corrector **18** includes a  
30 memory containing a lookup table **19** for each photosensor **15**. The lookup tables are selected according to the addresses of the pixels associated with the photosensors. Thus, if a single representative pixel is used, only one lookup table

is required and all pixel addresses will be referred to the table. If the photosensors are associated with groups of pixels, the pixel addresses for the group will be referred to the corresponding lookup table. In the event that a photosensor 15 is provided for each pixel, there will be a corresponding lookup table for each pixel.

5 Alternatively, the lookup tables 19 can contain one or more correction parameters and the corrected code values be computed using the correction parameters. This approach trades off speed and memory size for complexity.

If a photosensor 15 is provided for each light emitting element in the display, the present invention can be used to fully correct for any spatial  
10 nonuniformities in the display device. Where photosensors 15 are provided for groups of pixels, identical corrections are made for each light emitting element within the group, thereby limiting the amount of nonuniformity correction that can be performed. With the use of only one photosensor 15, for example with a  
15 representative light emitting element 17, nonuniformities across a display will not be addressed. Photosensors can be employed with representative pixels of each color in a color display, to compensate for color changes such as those resulting from aging. The controller 8 can include means for sending every code value to the representative pixel and producing a corrected code value for every code value.

20 The code values presented to the controller 8 are typically a digital value from zero to 256 and represent the amount of light to be emitted by the light emitting element at the associated address. The feedback signal 42, in contrast, may be a current. This current represents the amount of light output by a light emitting element in the display. The conversion from the current measured and  
25 the light output is performed by applying calibration information initially obtained from a measurement of the light and related current in an ideal device. This current information is obtained for each light output level and used to calibrate the feedback signal converter 46.

Once the converted feedback signal 44 is generated, it is used to  
30 update the code-value corrector 18. The difference between the converted feedback signal 44 and the desired code value data signals 12 is calculated. This difference is then combined with the corrected code value 26 to create a new,

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updated corrected code value **49**. This updated corrected code value **49** is stored in the code-value corrector **18** and used to correct subsequent code values. The calculator and the code-value corrector may be integrated into a single integrated circuit or provided by discrete components.

5                Various arrangements for providing sensors on a display device are shown in more detail in copending US patent applications: 09/577,241 filed May 24, 2000 by Cok et al.; 09/675,346 filed September 29, 2000 by Cok et al.; and 09/707,223 filed November 6, 2000 by Cok et al., which are incorporated herein by reference.

10              In a practical embodiment of the present invention, additional timing, storage, and control signals may be used to increase signal availability, reliability, timeliness, and the like. For example, in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, additional, intermediate storage devices **22** are provided for receiving and storing corrected data signals from the data signal corrector and supplying the  
15              corrected data signals to the display, for receiving converted feedback signals **44** and supplying them to the update calculator **48**, or for receiving update signals **49** and supplying them to the code-value corrector **18**. Any one or all of these storage devices may be used to facilitate system timing.

                Once the code values have been corrected and the device has  
20              properly loaded the corrected factor into the code-value corrector **18**, the next time that the particular data signal occurs at that pixel location, the new, corrected code value will be applied and the display device will emit the desired amount of light in response to the corrected code value. When the comparison between the desired code value data signals **12** and the converted feedback value **44** goes to  
25              zero, the same value **26** is re-entered into the code-value corrector **18** and no change is made. Note that the code-value corrector **18** does not have to be pre-loaded and does not require a complex model of the behavior of the display device. The feedback circuit will adjust the contents of lookup table **19** over time to correct for changes in the display device.

30              In a preferred implementation, feedback from each pixel is obtained as the address and data values are applied. This avoids complex logic which would otherwise be necessary to intermingle the writing of corrected code

value 49 into the code-value corrector 18 with the read-out of corrected signals 26 from the code-value corrector 18.

It is also possible to implement the present invention as a start-up or initial calibration mechanism for a display. While this approach does not provide real-time feedback and correction, it may simplify the requirements for the system. In this embodiment, the various pixel elements from which feedback is obtained are completely exercised with all possible values, the feedback obtained, an update signal generated, and the code-value corrector updated for each value before the device enters normal operation. Once the code-value corrector is updated with the correct values, the device operates as normal but without any on-going feedback or correction.

In a preferred implementation, the code-value corrector 18 is made of conventional lookup tables. Likewise, the feedback converter is made of conventional lookup tables with an analog to digital voltage converter and/or current/voltage converters. The update calculator 48 can be implemented with conventional digital logic or analog operational amplifiers.

The code-value corrector 18 is capable of storing every possible output value for every possible pixel sub-element for which feedback is generated. In the ideal case, the feedback is generated from every sub-pixel element, thus requiring a separate value for each possible output level for each sub-pixel element which is readily implemented with modern integrated circuit technology. The size of the memory will scale with the size of the display and number of display elements. In the case that a single representative pixel is used for each of three colors, only three 8-bit tables are necessary. It may also be preferable to use a separate feedback signal for each color (particularly if representative pixels are used) together with separate conversion, calculation, and correction devices. This is a matter of circuit design structure and is well-known in the art.

The feedback signal converter 46 contains the information necessary to translate the feedback signal to the desired data value associated with that signal. Therefore a correspondence between each color value and a feedback value is maintained. For a representative pixel or for feedback that is only dependent on the color of the sub-pixel element, a three-color, 8-bit active-matrix

Moreover, if global image corrections based on pixel positions are desired, the conversion calculation could include a dependency on pixel position, which is easily implemented by applying the address signals to the converter.

This is useful, for example, if the active-matrix display is a part of a larger optical system for which pixel-position compensation is desired. In this case, a larger table like that of the code-value corrector **18** will be needed. It is also possible to provide a global correction to the display based on other attributes such as the ambient illumination by modifying the feedback signal to accommodate an ambient signal, for example by increasing or decreasing the feedback value for all pixels by an amount representative of the ambient.

If the frequency at which data is written to the active-matrix display device **14** exceeds the capability of the materials in the device to propagate signals, the display device is separated into separate, smaller sections driven in parallel, as is well known in the art. Each section then has a different feedback and correction circuit. If representative pixels are used, a separate representative pixel supplies the feedback from each section. If the device is separated into separate, smaller sections, the storage requirements for the code-value corrector **18** are reduced accordingly. If the number of feedback elements is reduced, the size of the feedback signal converter **46** will likewise be reduced. Hence the invention will scale reasonably well to large display sizes.

The present invention does not require a complex model of the pixel behavior under various conditions, simply a target or desired output matched to the code value data signals **12**, together with initial calibration data. Because the present invention relies upon feedback and correction rather than a model of the active-matrix device **14** behavior, it can be applied with few or no changes to a wide variety of devices. For example, if the light-emitting materials change or device-to-device variability is significant, no change to the design is necessary and the present invention will properly correct for any changes or variability.



The active-matrix address and data signals need not be digital. By supplying a digital to analog signal converter to convert the data and/or address control signals, an analog interface can be implemented.

Most active-matrix display devices require some color transformation to adjust the color and contrast ranges of the display. These transformations should generally be done before the signals reach the code-value corrector 18. Although the code-value corrector 18 can be designed to implement these transformations as well, the code-value corrector becomes much more complex especially, for example, if color matrix transforms are required.

Although the Figures illustrate a design in which the feedback converter, comparator, corrections device, and data store are all separate from the display, it is possible to integrate any or all of these components on a common substrate with the display device itself.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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## PARTS LIST

- 8 dynamic controller
- 10 address signals
- 12 code value data signals
- 14 active-matrix display device
- 15 photosensor
- 17 representative light emitting element
- 18 code-value corrector
- 19 lookup table
- 22 local storage device
- 26 corrected code values
- 42 feedback signal
- 44 converted feedback signal
- 46 feedback signal converter
- 48 update calculator
- 49 corrected code value

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